

# Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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For the Mechanic's Advocate,

MECHANICS.—No. 7.

### THE WEDGE.

The wedge is one of the six simple machines called mechanical powers. It is of a triangular form; the thinnest part is called the point, as in the following cut:—

Fig. 21.

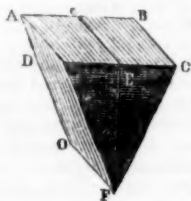


and the thicker end B, the head or base of the wedge.

The action of the wedge agrees most with that of the inclined plane. It is made use of to cleave, to raise, or to compress bodies; and to put it in action the blow or stroke is usually given with a hard body, such as a sledge-hammer or mallet, although sometimes the pressure of a weight is employed. The resistance which may be overcome by means of the wedge often depends upon the tenacity of the parts, which is difficult to estimate. The percussion which puts the wedge into action is also difficult to judge of by the effects of pressure; on this account the theory of the wedge is not susceptible of great precision; although approaches may be made towards accuracy by substituting powers, the absolute force of which is known, as of weights, and then observing what proportion there exists between the power and the resistance when a wedge is introduced.

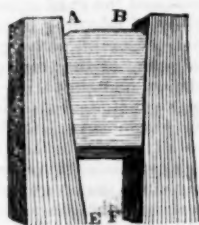
The wedge may be considered as two equally inclined planes, as represented in the following figure:—

Fig. 22.



Suppose D O F and C E B joined together at their bases  $e F O$ , D C is the whole thickness of the wedge at its back A B C D, where the power is applied, E F is the depth, A O the length of one of its sides, equal to C F the length of the other side; and O F as its sharp edge, which is entered into the wood, or other matter to be split, by the force of a hammer or mallet striking perpendicularly upon its base A B C D.—Thus, A B in the following cut is drawn into the cleft C D E F:

Fig. 23.



The wedge represented in this figure has a truncated or blunted point; wedges of this shape being always used where the opening is sufficiently wide to admit of an obtuse point being introduced. If the wedge is used for cleaving timber, there is a cleft made for its reception, and it is forced at the back by percussion as already observed. The friction of the faces of the wedge with the timber should be sufficient to prevent its recoil. But to prevent this, recourse is had to making the sides of the wedge rough; for after the stroke of the mallet, the wedge, unless its weight were equivalent to the attraction of the parts of the timber to be separated, would presently be forced back from the place to which it had been driven by the mallet; and it is chiefly the roughness of the sides of the wedge, and the parts of the wood in contact with it, which, in that operation, keep the wedge from receding. It is that roughness, too, and the bluntness of the edge, which sometimes prevent the wedge from being moved by the stroke of the mallet; for were it not obstructed by roughness and bluntness, it would, according to what we have just now observed, be always driven forward, even by the least percussive force.—When the timber does not cleave at any distance before the wedge, there will be an equilibrium between the power impelling the wedge downward, and the resistance of the wood acting against the two sides of the wedge; if the power be to the resistance as half the thickness of the wedge at the back is to either of its sides, and if the power be increased so as to overcome the friction of the wedge, and the resistance arising from the cohesion of the timber, the wedge will be driven in, and the timber split. But when the timber splits, as it commonly does, before the wedge, the power impelling the wedge will not be to the resistance of the timber as half the thickness of the wedge is to one of its sides, but as half its thickness is to the length of the other side of the cleft, estimated from the top or acting part of the wedge; for if we suppose the wedge to be lengthened down to the bottom of the cleft at E F, the same proportion will hold—namely, that the power will be to resistance as half the thickness of the wedge is to the length of either of the sides; or, which is the same thing, as the whole thickness of the wedge is to the length of both its sides.

To prove this, let us imagine the wedge to be divided lengthways into two equal and similar parts; in which case it will evidently become two equally inclined planes, as may be seen in fig. 22  $e B E C F$ .—This shape of a wedge may be advantageously used

for removing a moulding, or other projection, which is attached to a flat wall. It is evident that when this half wedge is driven its whole length C F between the wall and mouldings, its inside  $e F$  will have separated a quantity of moulding equal to its own length at least. But from what has already been shown concerning the inclined plane, it appears, that, to have an equilibrium between the power impelling the half wedge and the resistance of the moulding, the former must be to the latter as E B to C F, that is, as the thickness of the base which receives the stroke is to the length of the side against which the moulding acts.—Since, therefore, the power upon the half wedge is to the resistance against its side as the half back E F is to the whole side C F, it is plain that the power upon the whole wedge, where the whole thickness is double the half back, must be to the resistance of both its sides as the thickness of the whole back is to the length of both sides of the cleft, when the timber splits at any distance before the wedge; for, when the wedge is driven quite into the timber, and the latter splits at ever so small a distance before it, the top of the wedge then becomes the acting part, because the timber does not touch it any where else. And since the bottom of the cleft must be considered as the place where the whole resistance is accumulated, it is plain, from the nature of the lever, that the farther the power is from the resistance, it acts with the greater advantage.

It has been imagined by some that the power of the wedge was in the proportion of its thickness to the length of its sides; but this cannot be the case, from what we have already shown. We have proved that the wedge is composed of two inclined planes, each of which has a perpendicular height of only one half the thickness of the wedge itself. It is therefore evident, that, as the power of the inclined plane is always as the length to its perpendicular height, that the power of each of these inclined planes of which the wedge is composed, must be as the length of one side to half the thickness; and, consequently, the power of both must be as the length of both sides to the whole thickness.

If one tumbler is placed within another, as shown at fig. 24, and even a gentle pressure used to the inner tumbler, it is certain to burst the sides in one or more parts. It will be manifest upon a slight consideration.

There is one general theoretical principle, which always seems to hold good respecting the wedge, viz: that its power is increased by diminishing the angle.

Fig. 24.



All instruments designed for cutting or stabbing, such as knives, swords, punches, and hatchets, are classed with the wedge. In short, they have at least two inclined planes, sometimes four or more, which form among them an angle more or less acute; nails, pins, and needles, are also included in this class.

## HON. ZADOCK PRATT.



PRATTSVILLE TANNERY.

Concluded.

The following table presents a condensed view of the operations at the great tannery during the last five years:—

	No. of hides	Weight	Cart-	Commis-	Total
	rec'd at tan-	of hides.	age.	sions.	value of hides.
	nery.				
1841.....	30,984	724,168	\$291 47	\$5,701 47	\$108,758 06
1842.....	97,194	601,595	275 89	3,938 30	82,705 01
1843.....	28,433	630,192	213 24	4,425 64	78,198 03
1844.....	36,839	812,403	276 28	5,718 36	100,972 82
1845.....	20,556	460,798	151 17	2,920 25	51,176 60

Total, 144,006 3,229,155 \$1,211 06 \$22,704 02 \$421,810 52

TABLE—CONTINUED.

Leather returned to N. Y.			Average weight
	<i>Sides.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	per side.
1841.....	61,729	1,211,856	19,63
1842.....	51,323	995,057	18,32
1843.....	56,742	1,061,523	18,71
1844.....	73,590	1,310,779	17,81
1845.....	40,891	737,571	18,03
Total, ....	287,275	5,316,789	18,51
Average nett price.		Commissions on leather.	Nett proceeds of leather.
1841.....	\$14.44	\$7,352 34	\$175,018 54
1842.....	13.93	5,827 08	138,581 05
1843.....	13.60	6,053 42	144,331 83
1844.....	12.55	6,895 25	164,517 53
1845.....	11.06	3,420 57	81,595 26
Total, ....	\$13.24	\$29,548 66	\$704,044 21

The tanning of leather, more than almost any other manufacture, is a chemical process, the success of which depends almost wholly upon the skill and judgment with which its complicated manipulations are conducted. To attain the requisite skill in the laboratory of the chemist, is evidently impossible; it can only be acquired in the tanning itself, by long and careful attention and observation; and perhaps there is no description of manufacture, where so much depends upon practical knowledge, and so little upon mere theory, as in the tanning of leather. The tanning of leather consists in effecting a combination between the gelatine, which is the main constituent of raw hides, and tanning, a peculiar substance, found in the bark of several species of trees—the oak and hemlock, chiefly. The processes employed are so various, and the modifications occasioned by temperature, strength of the liquor, and quality and condition of the hides, are so numerous and so different, that hardly any branch of business requires for its successful conduct a greater degree of judgment and experience, and in few arts have there been effected greater improvements. Col. Pratt informs us that since he first commenced business, the gain of weight in converting hides into leather has increased nearly 50 per cent. That is, that from a quarter to a third more leather can now be obtained from a given quantity of hides, than at the time when he learned his trade

at his father's tannery, conducted in the old-fashioned way.

The great improvement in weight seems to have been gained by the judicious use of strong liquors, or "ooze" obtained from finely-ground bark, and by skillful tanning. In order to produce heavy weights, the hides should not be reduced too low in the beam-house, and should be tanned quickly with good strong liquors, particularly in the latter stage of the operation. To green hides, particularly, nothing can be more injurious than to suffer them to remain too long in weak "ooze." They become too much reduced, grow soft, flat flabby, lose a portion of their gelatine, and refuse to "plump up." On the other hand, however, the effects of an early application of "ooze," that is too strong and too warm, to green hides, is very injurious. It contracts the surface fibres of the skin, tanning at once the external layers, so "dead," as it is termed, as to shut up the pores, and prevent the tanning from penetrating the interior. This renders the leather harsh and brittle. It will, from this, be seen, that in the question of the proper strength of liquor alone, there is room for the exercise of the greatest judgment and the most extensive experience. In the impossibility of adopting fixed rules to the innumerable variety of cases, nothing can be depended upon but the judgment of the practical tanner.

In softening hides, and preparing them for the process of tanning, a great deal also depends upon the judgment of the person superintending the operation, inasmuch as the diversities in the qualities and characteristics of hides render it impossible to subject them to anything more than a general mode of treatment. In "sweating," the character of the hides and the temperature are essential, but ever-varying considerations. As a general rule, however, the milder the process of preparing the hides from the bark, the better. Unnecessarily severe or prolonged treatment is inevitable attended with a loss of gelatine, and a consequent loss of weight and strength in the leather. Too high a temperature is particularly to be avoided.

In almost every lot of hides, particularly the Oronoco, however, there are generally some that prove very intractable—resisting all the ordinary modes of softening. For such, a solution of ashes, potash, or even common salt, will be found to be beneficial.

As we have said, no precise rule can be given as to the length of time required for the preliminary process of soaking and "sweating"—so much depending upon the qualities of the hides, and the temperature at which these operations are conducted.

The following table, however, may be found useful in conveying an approximation to a definite idea of the practice in the Prattville Tannery:

SOAKING.				
Temperatures	40°	50°	60°	70°
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Buenos Ayres hides.....	10 to 12	8 to 12	6 to 8	3 to 6
Carthage and Lagaira..	8	7	9	5

SWEATING.				
Temperatures	40°	50°	60°	70°
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Buenos Ayres hides.....	15 to 20	12 to 16	8 to 12	2 to 3
Carthage and Lagaira..	15	20	10	8

Salted hides do not require more than about two-thirds the time to soak, but about the same time to sweat.\*

After the hides are prepared for tanning, the next process is commonly called "handling," which should be performed two or three times a day in a weak ooze, until the grain is colored, new liquor being preferable to old. They are then, after a fortnight, laid away in bark, and changed once in two to four weeks until tanned. Much care and judgment is requisite in proportioning the continually increasing strength of the liquors to the requirements of the leather in the different stages of this process. The liquors should also be kept as cool as possible, within certain limits; but ought never to exceed a temperature of eighty degrees. In fact, a much lower temperature is the maximum point, if the liquor is very strong—too high a heat, with a liquor too strongly charged with the tanning principles, being invariably injurious to the life and color of the leather. From this, it would seem that time was an essential element in the process of tanning, and that we cannot make up for the want of it by increasing the strength of the liquor, or raising the temperature at which the process is conducted, any more than we can fatten an ox or horse by giving him more than he can eat. It may be questioned whether any patented schemes for the more rapid conversion of hides into leather, will be found, on the whole to have any particular utility.

\*In sweating, the temperature rises as the hides sweat, so that the operation is seldom performed under 58°. It is particularly remembered that, for the tougher hides, the heat should never be greater than 60° or 65°.

We have mentioned the injurious effects resulting from too strong a solution of the active principle of the bark, on the other hand, the use of too weak solutions is to be avoided. Hides that are treated with liquor below the proper strength, become much relaxed in their texture, and lose a portion of their gelatine. The leather necessarily loses in weight and compactness, and is much more porous and pervious to water. The warmer these weak solutions are applied, the greater is this loss of gelatine. To ascertain whether a portion of weak liquor contains any gelatine in solution, it is only necessary to strain a little of it into a glass, and then add a small quantity of a stronger liquor. The excess of tanning in the strong solution, seizing upon the dissolved gelatine in the weak liquor, will combine with it, and be precipitated in flakes of a dark curdled appearance, to the bottom. At Prattville Tannery, the greatest strength of liquor used for handling, as indicated by Pike's barometer, is 16°. Of that employed in laying away, the greatest strength varies from 30° to 48°.

After the latter has been thoroughly tanned and rinsed, it will tend very much to improve its color and pliability to stack it up in piles, and allow it to sweat until it becomes a little slippery from a kind of mucus that collects upon the surface. A little oil added at this stage of the process, or just before rolling, is found to be very useful.

Great caution is necessary in the admission of air in drying, when first hung up to dry. No more air than sufficient to keep the sides from moulding should be allowed. Too much air, or, in other words, if dried too rapidly in a current of air, will injure the color, giving a darker hue, and rendering the leather harsh and brittle. To insure that the thick parts, or butts, shall roll smooth and even with the rest of the piece, it is necessary that the leather should be partially dried before wetting down for rolling, and that, when wet down, it should lay long enough for every side to become equally damp throughout.

The following table, condensed from the tanning records of 200,000 sides, exhibits the time required to tan the various descriptions of hides at Col. Pratt's establishment, during a period of four years. It will be seen that the same description of hides require different times in different years. This is owing mainly to a difference in the temperature and weather of the several seasons, and the quantity of sides and strength of liquor in the vats, and partly to the different conditions and qualities of different lots of the same description of hides.

	No. of sides.	Time of tanning.
		months. days.
1841—San Juan.....	7,500	4 20
Oronoco.....	3,500	5 15
".....	1,900	6 ..
".....	9,000	6 10
Laguaira.....	22,000	7 15
Oronoco.....	6,500	5 15
Metamoros.....	1,100	5 ..
".....	2,300	5 20
San Juan.....	6,500	4 15
Montevideo.....	5,800	4 ..
1842—Honduras.....	3,600	6 20
Buenos Ayres.....	10,500	6 10
Chagres.....	1,700	6 ..
Oronoco.....	1,100	5 ..
Montevideo.....	2,700	5 ..
Rio Grande.....	5,800	4 20
1844—Buenos Ayres.....	6,500	6 20
Oronoco.....	5,400	7 ..
California.....	1,200	6 20
Buenos Ayres.....	900	7 10
".....	6,500	5 10
Oronoco.....	1,500	4 20
Rio Grande.....	2,100	5 ..
".....	4,000	5 10
Oronoco.....	2,800	6 10
Laguaira.....	5,100	7 ..
Rio Grande.....	1,100	7 ..
Buffalo.....	2,000	5 ..
Buenos Ayres.....	2,000	6 ..
Rio Grande.....	8,500	6 10

From this, it will be seen that the average time of tanning in 1842, was five months and seventeen days; of 1843, five months and twenty-two days; of 1844, six months, and of 1846, six months and eleven days. Average of the whole time, five months and twenty-seven days. The average weight of the leather was seventeen pounds per side. This, according to the best authorities we have at hand, is considerably below the time employed in England. There, it is no uncommon thing for eight and ten months to be employed in tanning a stock of leather, and some of the heaviest leather, it is said, takes even fourteen and fifteen months. Such deliberation undoubtedly insures a fine quality of leather, but it may be questioned whether there is not a great loss in the increase of weight—a loss of interest on capital, and in consequence an unnecessary enhancement of price.

It would be wrong in us to conclude a notice of this useful mechanical establishment, without a word or two respecting the flourishing village which it has



been the means of creating. Twenty years ago, there stood a dense wilderness of hemlock, and now a beautiful village of nearly two thousand inhabitants occupies its place. The village was laid out in lots by Col. Pratt, on which he has erected "his hundred houses." The main street is nearly a mile in length, upon either side of which is a row of beautiful maple and elm trees, and a neat gravel walk, running the whole length of the street. These improvements were the work of the founder of the village entirely. The houses and the buildings are placed on a line at the distance of twenty feet from the street, and generally painted white. The village now contains three churches, an academy, four schools, two woollen factories, making 500 yards of cloth per day, one cotton manufactory, 3 machine-shops, 3 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 2 mitten and glove factories, one India-rubber factory, a printing press, besides watch makers, cabinet-makers, coopers, and other mechanics. There are also seven stores, three hotels, and a post office, the amount of the business which may be judged of, from the fact that its receipts have increased from \$5 to \$500 per annum. It is in contemplation to make Prattsville the centre of a new county. And from this hemlock tannery the persevering founder of this village has grown a bank, with a capital of \$100,000. Col. Pratt's establishment has thus furnished a nucleus around which has clustered the habitations of civilization and refinement, and has thus proved the agent of fulfilling in its immediate sphere the prophetic words, "the wilderness shall blossom like a rose."

Of this enterprising tanner, farmer, legislator and banker, it may be truly said, that he has been the architect of his own fortune. He has conducted his vast business without a single case of litigation, never impeding the course of others, but always lending a liberal hand; and has learned the value of his own maxims of "letting well enough alone," and of "doing well enough" by "minding his own business."

## CHAMBER SCENE.

She rose from her untroubled sleep,  
And put away her soft brown hair,  
And in a tone as low and deep  
As love's first whisper, breathed a prayer,  
Her snow white hands together pressed,  
Her blue eyes sheltered in the lid,  
The folded linen on her breast,  
Just swelling with the charms it hid—  
And from her long and flowing dress  
Escaped a bare and slender foot,  
Whose shape upon the lid did press  
Like a new snow-flake, white and "mute,"  
And there from slumber pure and warm,  
Like a young spirit fresh from Heaven,  
She bowed her slight and graceful form,  
And humbly prayed to be forgiven.  
  
Oh, God! if souls unsoiled as these  
Need daily mercy from thy throne—  
If she upon her bended knees—  
Our loveliest and our purest one—  
She with her face so pure and bright,  
We deem her some stray child of light,  
If she with those soft eyes in tears,  
Day after day in her first years,  
Must kneel and pray for grace from Thee,  
What far, far deeper need have we!  
How hardly, if she win not Heaven,  
Will our wild errors be forgiven.

## AMERICAN MECHANICS IN RUSSIA.

Recent letters from St. Petersburg state that Messrs. Harrison, Winans, and Eastwick are proceeding successfully with their contract to finish the Imperial Railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow—under the superintendence of our countryman, Major, Whistler. Their factory, covering several acres, is at Alexandrosky, near St. Petersburg.

They have finished in the storehouse 134 locomotives and 1200 cars. Their contract covers 300 of the former and several thousand of the latter. Six steam engines were in operation, moving the most beautiful machinery, and near 2000 serfs were employed in the several departments—the establishment turning out five complete locomotives a month, as many cars a day—or, as one of the company expressed it, "a mile of cars a month!"

The passenger cars, by the way, are built after the manner of those in general use through the United States. The Imperial car is 70 feet long, and divided into a saloon, chambers, apartments for servants, &c., &c., and fitted up with Imperial splendor.

Backbiting oftener proceeds from pride than malice.

## Employer and Employed.

## A FAMILIAR DIALOGUE.

**SPEAKERS.**—MR. JAMES SMITH, a factory mill-owner, and MR. RICHARD JACKSON, a cotton-spinner.

**Smith.**—I am glad to see you, Mr. Jackson; step into my house, and let us have a little conversation on the present unhappy differences on the subject of wages. Perhaps I may show you that the ideas entertained respecting employers are not, by any means, just. At all events, let us hear what each has got to say—you on the part of the operative class generally, and I on the part of the mill-owners, and others, who are in the habit of giving employment.

**Jackson.**—Thank you, sir; I am a plain-spoken man, and have no objections to say what I and others think about our condition as workmen, so I very willingly accept your invitation.

**Smith.**—Now, Mr. Jackson, sit down; and if you please, begin by telling me exactly what the workmen want.

**Jackson.**—Why, sir, the great matter is this—our condition is much less comfortable than we think, in justice, it should be. We are poor, and not getting any richer. Few among us can get more than 22s. a-week for our labour. The average wage is about 14s. or 15s., and we do think it a hard case that a man, with a wife and family, should have to live on any sum of that kind, when we see the masters so well off, and they, as one may say, living by our hard and continued labour. What we want is "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

**Smith.**—The statement apparently is—that the employers give lower wages generally than they ought to give. Is not that the substance of your charge?

**Jackson.**—Yes; we think you should give at least 25 per cent. more. If a man now gets 20s., he should get 25s., and so on.

**Smith.**—Very well. Now be so good as tell me on what ground you rest this demand.

**Jackson.**—Because you are making large profits, and can afford to pay more than you do. The profits should be more equally divided.

**Smith.**—Now, I believe, we understand each other. I like your candour; and I think I shall answer you. You claim more wages on the score of your contributing to the production of profits. Let us take my own establishment as an example, and let us suppose you are a workman in it. I wish to know how much you put into the concern.

**Jackson.**—Me! why, I give you my labour from Monday morning till Saturday night.

**Smith.**—This labour, then, is your contribution of means. You receive 20s. for the week's labour; and therefore it is just the same thing as if you were to give me 20s. every week, so that I might lay it out in hiring somebody to do your work.

**Jackson.**—I think much the same thing.

**Smith.**—It is then allowed that you contribute to the extent of 20s. weekly to my concern. May I now ask if you think every one should be paid according to the extent of his input and risk?

**Jackson.**—That certainly would be fair.

**Smith.**—I shall then explain to you what I have put in, and how I have been enabled to do so. The cost of the buildings, the ground, the machinery, and other things required to begin the manufactory, was £80,000; and the money necessary for buying raw material, and giving credit till sales could be effected, and also for paying wages, came to £10,000 more. You understand I did not start till I had £90,000 ready to be laid out and risked on the undertaking. If I had begun with less, the concern would have been unsuccessful. It could not have gone on. To raise this large sum of £90,000 was a very serious matter. My father was a working-man, like yourself. His wages were never above 18s. a-week. On this sum he brought up his family, for my mother was very economical. I got a little schooling; was taught to read, write and cipher. At fourteen years of age I was sent into a cotton factory, where for several years I had no higher wage than 5s. a-week. I afterwards, by dint of some degree of skill and perseverance, rose to be a spinner, and received 25s. a week; but off this I had to pay a boy-assistant 5s.; and therefore my real wage was only 20s. a-week. I was at this employment four years and a half, during which time I saved £30, which I deposited in a bank for security. One day, when I was at work, a party of foreigners visited the factory; they were in want of a few steady and skillful hands to go to St. Petersburg, to work in a factory there. I volunteered for one, and being chosen, I went to that distant city, which you know is in Russia, and there I received for a time about double my former wages. In three years the overseer died; I was promoted to his situation, and now I received as much as £250 yearly. I still made

a point of economising my grains; and on reckoning up, found that when I was twenty-eight years of age I had saved £700. At the recommendation of a friend, I laid out this money on a mercantile speculation—in short, I risked its entire loss. I was successful, and made my £700 as much as £1000. Again I risked this sum, for it seemed a sure trade; and so on I went for several years, increasing my capital both by profits and savings. When I married, which was not till thirty-five years of age, I had realised one way and another £20,000. I now returned to England, was for several years a partner in a concern where I again risked my earnings, and at the end of fifteen years retired with £90,000. With this large sum I built my present factory, and entered into the hazardous business in which I am now engaged. I ask any man if I did not earn my money by hard industry, by self-denial, by serious risks, by a long course of pains and anxieties. For, having done all this, I consider I am entitled yearly—first, to an interest on my money equal to what I could have obtained by lending it; second, to a profit that will cover any losses which I may incur by bad debts; third, a per-centage to pay the wear and tear of machinery and deterioration of property; and, fourth, to a salary for my personal trouble—in other words, my wages; and all this over and above the ordinary expenses of the concern. You, Richard Jackson, as a straightforward man, answer me, if I, by these risks and obligations and personal attentions, be not justly entitled to take a vast deal more out of the business than you, who puts in only 20s. in the shape of weekly labour?

**Jackson.**—Why, nobody doubts that, sir. But still it seems somehow as if the working-classes did not get their due. You and others, no doubt, risk your money; but we give our time, health, strength, our all, to assist in your undertakings. We may not be the bees who build the hive, but we have some reason to say that we are the bees who make the honey. And the great question is, do we get our fair share of the proceeds?

**Smith.**—My friend you appear to be laboring under some kind of delusion. You speak of dividing proceeds as if manufacturers had entered into a partnership with their men. Now, they have done no such thing. The employer is the individual who plans, risks, manages. If his plans do not succeed, he alone is accountable, and alone pays the penalty of his miscalculations. To carry out his intentions, he offers a wage to this one, and a wage to that one, and it is voluntary on his part to do so or not. This wage is the equivalent for which the operative sells his labour; and when he gets the full value of the commodity he has disposed of, he has surely no farther claim. To admit that he is to be a sharer of his master's profits, would be to constitute him a partner of a very extraordinary kind; because, without risking anything himself, he would be entitled to participate in the gains, and yet be exempt from the losses, of trade. This is a principle of partnership that neither law nor reason recognises; in fact, is at variance with common sense. Besides, the workman is better off with having nothing to do with his master's risks. In all circumstances, he is certain to receive his wages. When ruin follows the speculations of the employer, the operative is unscathed, and has only to carry his services to a new and more fortunate master. Are you now satisfied that the workman receives his full dues in the mutual arrangements of employer and employed?

**Jackson.**—I cannot exactly say that I am. I may admit that the workman has no claim of partnership in his employer's concern: still, he must be acknowledged to be indispensable as an agent of labour, and on that ground he feels—though perhaps he cannot put his feelings into words—that he should be handsomely paid for his services.

**Smith.**—Mr. Jackson, you speak almost as if employers generally were a set of wretches who tried to rob workmen of their labour. I will not say that there are not shabby employers, who would resort to mean tricks for the purpose of screwing down wages, and for these I beg to express my contempt. But we are now talking of universal principles, not of paltry and special cases of injustice. Let me, then, assure you, that nothing is more certain than that, taking the working-classes in the entire mass, they get a fair share of the proceeds of the national industry. We may take a few facts.—To begin with my own mill. I spent, as I have said, £80,000 on the building and the apparatus. Now, nearly the whole of this was dispersed in wages to working-people. The clay from which the bricks were made; the limestone rock from which the lime was prepared by burning; the timber growing in its native forest; the iron in its condition of ore in the mines—all were of small value till labour was employed upon them, and that labour paid for in money. See what a number of men must have been employed in fashioning the raw materials into the house and its machinery—brickmakers, limeburners, coal-miners, wagoners, wood-cutters, sailors, carpenters, builders, slaters,

plasterers, glassmakers, glaziers, iron-smelters, engineers; and not only these, but the persons who supplied them with food and clothing. In short, if we were to go into a minute calculation, we should probably discover, that out of my £80,000 as much as £75,000 went to the working-classes, the remaining £5,000 going to the proprietors of the raw materials, and to intermediate dealers. If people would reflect a little on such matters, they would perceive what an enormous share of the cost of almost every article goes to operatives. It is ascertained by careful calculations, that out of £100 worth of fine scissors, the workmen have £96 as wages; of £100 worth of razors, they have £90; of £100 worth of table-knives and forks, they have £85; of £100 worth of fine woollen cloth, they have £60; of £100 worth of linen yarn, they have £48; of £100 worth of ordinary earthenware, they have £40; and so on with most articles of manufacture. In the making of needles, pins, trinkets, watches, and other delicate articles in metal, the proportion of wages rises to within a trifle of the price of the article. In the working of collieries, the expenses are almost entirely resolvable into labour; there being few cases in which the coal-miners receive less than £90 out of every £100 of the current expenditure. I trust it is not necessary to dwell longer on the notion, that working-men do not get their fair share of the proceeds of the labour on which they are engaged. They get by far the largest share of all the money laid out on the fabrication of raw materials. Are you still unsatisfied?

*Jackson.*—The facts you have stated are certainly very remarkable; yet the broad truth remains, that we are hard wrought, and have little to cheer us in our lot, while employers take things very easily.

To be continued

#### LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

For the week ending August 14, 1847.

To Henry Stanton, of Washington, D. C., for improvement in Lighters for Vessels. Patented August 14, 1847.

To Mary Ann Mead, administratrix of James Mead, deceased, of Aurora, Indiana, for improvement in packing and pressing Cotton. Patented August 14, 1847.

To Thomas J. Rodman, of Pittsburg, Pa., for improvement in casting Ordnance, &c. Patented August 14, 1847.

To Richard Craggs of Williamston, and Oliver Reynolds, of Webster, New York, for improvement in Planting Machines. Patented August 14, 1847.

To James R. Stafford, of Cleveland, Ohio, for improvement in apparatus for Drying Grain, Flour, &c. Patented August 14, 1847.

To Bernard Antognini, of New Orleans, La., for improvement in Cooking Apparatus. Patented August 14, 1847.

To Francis A. Calvert, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in Guard Cylinders for burring machines—Patented August 14, 1847.

To Ebenezer M. Rice, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in Coupling Line Shafts. Patented August 7, 1847.

To Jesse Reed, of Marshfield, Mass., for improvement in Steering Apparatus. Patented August 14, 1847.

To Julius A. Pease, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in casting Door Plates. Patented August 14, 1847.

To Simon C. Shive, of Bloomtownship, Pa., for improvement in Boot Patterns. Patented August 14, 1847.

To Frederick W. Wood, of New York, for improvement in Rivets for Leather Bands. Patented August 14, 1847.

To William H. Jamieson, of New York, for improvement in Riveting Leather Bands, (having assigned his right to William Kumbell.) Patented August 14, 1847.

#### DESIGNS.

To Asa C. Brownell, of Boston, Mass., for Design for Stoves. Patented August 14, 1847.

To William Hickok, of New York, for Design for Stoves. Patented August 14, 1847. Ante-dated Feb. 12, 1847.

#### DISCLAIMER.

To Phile P. Stewart, of Troy, New York, for summer and winter Cooking Stove. Patented September 12, 1838. Disclaimer August 14, 1847.

For the week ending 21st August, 1847.

To Abraham Van Riper, of Washington township, County of Bergen, N. J., for improvement in Baskets. Patented August 21, 1847.

To Samuel Pierce, of Troy, New York, for improvement in Cooking Ranges. Patented August 21, 1847.

To Charles Lafferty, of York Springs, Pa., for improvement in machinery for setting and filing saws. Patented August 21, 1847.

To Jacob Behel, of Mifflintown, Pa., for improvement in Winnowing Machines. Patented August 21, 1847.

To Charles W. Roberts and John Hambly, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in machinery for rasping Dye-woods. Patented August 21, 1847.

To James M. Everts, of New Haven, Conn., for improvement in Window Blind Fasteners. Patented August 21, 1847.

#### RE-ISSUES.

To Alexander Dickerson, of Newark, N. J. for improvement in apparatus for the manufacture of Malleable Iron. Patented March 15, 1837. Re-issued August 21, 1847.

To Moses Pond, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Cooking Ranges. Patented October 20, 1846. Re-issued August 21, 1847.

#### HOURS OF LABOR.

Below we publish the act recently passed by the New Hampshire Legislature, regulating the hours of labor. It will be seen that all the act does is to establish 10 hours as a legal day's work. Individuals can contract to work 12 or 14 hours, or night and day if they please. The law applies to all labor in the field as well as factory. It discriminates with regard to labor by minors, and makes it penal to employ them in factories more than ten hours per day, without the consent of their parents or guardians. It is entitled.

"An act for regulating the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments." *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened.

SECTION 1. In all contracts for or relating to labor ten hours of actual labor shall be a day's work, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties; and no person shall be required or holden to perform more than ten hours labor in any one day, except in pursuance of an express contract requiring a greater time.

SEC. 2. No minor under the age of fifteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment more than ten hours the day, in any labor, without the written consent of the parent or guardian of such minor first obtained. If any manufacturer, or any corporation, or the agent of any manufacturer or corporation shall employ any such minor in violation of the provision of this section, he or they shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. Approved July 3, 1847."

"The Laborer is Worthy of his hire."

THE MECHANICS' ADVOCATE.

The Cheapest Mechanics Paper in the World!

Only \$1 a Year in Advance.

THIS paper is designed to be the very BEST Mechanical Work ever published, and to carry out this design, the publisher will be unwearied in his exertions. The Advocate is about the same size of any \$2 work devoted to the same object, and is but half the price.

The MECHANICS' ADVOCATE is printed in eight large quarto pages, suitable for binding. It embraces under its separate departments, the choicest selections from the best works, original articles from the pens of eminent Mechanics, Lists of Inventions, and the important and stirring news of the week, in a correct and condensed form.

We have engaged many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the U. S. as Contributors to our columns. It will be emphatically the Mechanics' Advocate and Fire-side Companion. From repeated assurances we have no doubt that the Mechanics of our State and Country will give us a hearty and united support. We would therefore ask our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and in the elevation of their fellow-Craftsmen.

JOHN TANNER.

No. 16, Commercial Buildings, Albany.

N. B. Travelling Agents wanted. 343

#### NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Saratoga 11, Ballston Spa 7, Schenectady 17, Amsterdam 6, Lansingburgh 2, Albany 15, Watervliet Centre 2, Bridgeport, Conn. 4, New York 8.

We can furnish half a dozen complete sets of the *Advocate*, but cannot furnish any back numbers except from the beginning.

Cook has received all the September Magazines; and beautiful works they are.

#### MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1847.



#### OUR MOTTO.

At the head of our column will be found a cut which we respectfully but earnestly commend to the attention of "all whom it may concern," and those concerned are ALL MEN.

Much of the poverty, and consequently, misery, at present existing, is directly or indirectly created by want of some employment, or proper compensation therefor. And yet, those who tell of their uncounted thousands, adopt no means to remove the evils by which so many are embarrassed. They preserve their treasures for another generation, though they may be unblest, unknown. Instead of this destructive course, we would see the power of wealth so applied as to secure more general and extended happiness and well-being. We would have wealth so distributed through the various avenues of business that "each Honest Man" may have "a day's work to do, and a day's wages for it." We contend that those who, in ponderous coffers, preserve their treasures, while hundreds and thousands are, perhaps hopelessly, seeking for employment, commit a wrong for which they will at some time answer, whether it be at the bar of God or Man.

Seems it possible that those who, themselves, labor not at all, withhold the same from others when sought as a privilege? Seems it possible that while Want, and Poverty, with all the evils inseparably connected with them, rage in our midst, flinging their melancholy hues o'er many a once smiling countenance, those who revel in the superabundant pleasures which an insignificant portion of their riches procure should keep the remainder securely locked in their coffers, and gaze with careless indifference upon the sad'ning scene that surrounds them?

"See yonder poor, o'er lab'ring wight,  
So abject mean and vile, (?)  
Who begs a Br ther of the Earth  
To give him leave to toil;  
And see his lordly fellow worm  
The poor petition-pure,  
Unmindful though a weeping wife  
And helpless offspring mourn."

Such is the touching pathos of Scotia's Bard, in his simple narration of a scene between a Laborer and a man of wealth. And who will say that this compelling men to linger in idleness, and rejecting the petitions of honest men who ask for "leave to toil," is not a great social wrong, and one of those inhumanities of man to man which "make countless thousands mourn."

"Each Honest Man has a right to demand a DAY'S WORK TO DO and a day's WAGES FOR IT." Were Statesmen and politicians to avow, and prove themselves to be the advocate of those principles, they would secure the essential benefit of thousands, whose prayers and gratitude they would at least secure. Cheerfully do we inscribe this motto at the head of our columns, and hearty may be the response of all whose eyes shall rest upon the noble truth.



London, Aug. 1, 1847.

FRIEND TANNER.—When I left you at Albany I promised to write you some matters connected with the subject of Mechanics. I send you with this a package of Pamphlets, Magazines and papers, from which you may perhaps glean some items of interest for the *Advocate*. I was introduced to Mr. J. B. SYME, a few days ago; he is the Editor of *Hogg's Weekly Instructor*, a copy of which I send you and a copy of his address on the dignity of woman, delivered at the Edinburgh Mechanics Institution, Soiree, on the 2d of June last. It is a noble effort and I hope you will transfer it to your columns.

Co-operative associations are all the go here in England. A Society has just been organized at Norwich, with the title of the "Norwich co-operative and redemption society." The following objects will explain themselves:

"*Firstly*: The accumulation of capital by means of Pecuniary contributions, and the profit on the articles sold at the common store.

"*Secondly*: The gradual employment of its members, for the Benefit of themselves and the association.

"*Thirdly*: The hire or purchase of land to enable the society to supply itself with the necessaries of life, and to become a self supporting institution."

The subscriptions are three pence a week, and the society already numbers upwards of 30 members.—Their motto is "All men are Brethren." The members speak very confidently of succeeding.

On Monday evening, July 13, a meeting of the League of Universal Brotherhood, was held at the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, "to hear a report of the progress of the League in England and America, and to consider plans for future operations at home and abroad." There were present Elihu Burritt, Joseph Sturge, George Sturge, John Jefferson, Frederick Wheeler, Richard Barratt, Thomas Beggs, R. K. Philip, and other friends of the peace principle, about fifty in number: the meeting would have been much larger, but for the imperfect notice by which it had been convened. Joseph Sturge, Esq. was called to the chair. Elihu Burritt read a paper showing the progress of the League. About 100 local Leagues are formed, and 13,000 persons have signed the pledge in Britain: in America, probably more. Names are now being added at the rate of one thousand weekly. Forty or fifty editors had inserted the *Olive Leaves* advocating the Ocean Penny Postage and many cultivated female minds have lent their aid to the movement. Mr. Burritt laid before the meeting a plan of organization for Great Britain. It provides that the country shall be divided into twelve districts, and that the executive power shall be vested in the hands of sixteen officers, four or six of whom shall reside in or near London, and the others in their respective districts.—That each district shall hold an annual meeting, which shall be regarded as a season of special effort for the spread of peace principles—that the annual meetings of the districts shall be arranged to succeed each other monthly, so that while they shall be annual to the districts, they shall be monthly to the nation, and that thus, every month throughout the year some district of the kingdom shall be making vigorous efforts for the propagation of peace views. Messrs. Burritt, Sturge, Wheeler, Mathews, Beggs, Balfour, Philip, and others took part in the proceedings. It was resolved "to assume a national organization by the formation of the British Branch of the Universal League of Brotherhood, and that all who have signed the pledge be considered as members." A committee was then appointed to give effect to this resolution, which will be matured for the next quarterly meeting, to be held in the second week of October, of which sufficient notice will be given. In the course of the evening it was stated, that after Mr. Burritt has visited France he will return to England, and remain another year in this country.

Association for promoting cleanliness among the

Poor.—I send you the 2d annual report of this society. I wish them all success, for their labors as far as I am able to judge are much needed, so many poor, miserable, filthy looking objects you would not find in the United States in a years travel as I have seen in an hour in London and Liverpool. This society has established Free Baths and wash houses in various parts of the kingdom. I have been compelled to write this in haste, but you may expect a longer one in the next packet.

Yours,

JOSEPH P. SMITH.

#### PROGRESS.

That there is an upward tendency, in the people of the present day, we presume none will deny; they are rising, and will rise, whatever may be the attempts and contingencies, which may be calculated to keep them down.

Human rights, and the true end and glory of man is now understood by the mass, and in a manner entirely beyond precedent. It is now no longer to be privileged to commit carnage, and tyrannize, over our fellows that constitute these things. Moral dignity, honest independence, knowledge, and a disposition to diffuse advantages as well as embrace them, are among the present ideas of Glory and Reform. Even the great general of the age is more esteemed for his straight forwardness, integrity, and punctuality, than for all his battles fought and victories won. The thirst for renown in this field, is fast being slaked by the waters of knowledge.

The People are the grand base upon which society is built; the capital of Aristocracy were hollow indeed without such a foundation. Labor is the *wealth* and the multitude the *might* of the land. Let not industry defraud itself, nor real strength succumb to factitious power, the stalwart wrestler must have muscle, and exert it; he has no broadcloth and silver headed cane to prefer pretensions for him. He must be no automaton, but labor on in the course of reform with all the energy God has given him; and he is sure of being successful. There are many considerations connected with this subject, and we go searching into the recesses of the humble house holds for their sources. It is fireside virtues that will best show and establish the peoples power.—Education is one of the grandest of the great objects of the People. They may do *well*, but they must educate their children if they expect them to do *better*.—Should the Ten Hour system become the law of the land, all would have time enough to inform themselves upon *all* matters connected with their own interest, and with this reform we may safely depend upon the rest, as certain to follow.

PEKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 14 1-2 S. PEARL ST. We with pleasure call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of this branch of the N. Y. Company. We *know* that their teas both in quality and price, are all that is stated of them. We advise all who love good teas to call at the ware house in this city.

E. R. LILLER, No. 612 Broadway, has just received a new and select assortment of Watches, Clocks, & Jewelry. All orders for repairing are promptly attended to and neatly executed. All work from this establishment is warranted.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter from our foreign correspondent. We shall we hope be able to give as many as one or two a month hereafter.—Next week we shall give some extracts from our files of foreign papers.

We cannot furnish any numbers of last week.—They were all disposed of within an hour after they were printed. We could have sold one hundred more had we had them. A larger edition has been printed this week.

The *Advocate* is for sale at Cook's news office.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign.—The steamship Gaudalquiver arrived at New York Sunday. She sailed from Liverpool on the 14th, and brings intelligence to that date.

The news is highly important and gloomy to the commercial world.

A great monetary panic was prevailing and many large failures had taken place among the Corndealers.

The aggregate indebtedness is put down at 1,300,000 pounds sterling.

Among the failures are mentioned Douglass & Co., Leslie, Alexander & Co., Coventry & Shepard, King & Melville, Perrin & Co., Sampson, Langdale & Co., Frazier Nelson, and many other houses.

Many more failures were expected.

Bank interest 5 1/2 to 6 1/2, Consols 87.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull.

The weather continued fine and the crops were excellent.

Good Cotton was dull, and perhaps 1-8 lower.

The trade in Breadstuffs, were unsettled by the crisis.

The Receipts of Flour and Grain, were enormous.

The price of flour had still a downward tendency.—

Flour is quoted in Liverpool at 25s and 26s. In London 27s, 28s. Corn 26s, 30s, and very dull: Meal 14s. Wheat 66s, 68s.

Crops on the continent promised well. The markets were very dull.

The Steamer Union, arrived at Cherborough on the 13th, making the passage in thirteen and half days.

The money panic in England absorbed all attention.

Later from Mexico.—The steamship Alabama has arrived at N. Orleans.

We have news from Vera Cruz to the 10th inst.

All was quiet.

The most interesting intelligence by the arrival, is the return of Paredes to Mexico.

At the last account from him, he was in Pares, but now find that he reached Vera Cruz on the 14th inst., in the English mail steamer Tevict, under an assumed name.

The steamer was telegraphed at six in the morning from the castle, and she displayed a private signal, known only to English merchants, that a distinguished personage was on board. Preparations were made for his immediate reception by his friends. As quietly as possible, at midnight, the steamer anchored, and H. Don Wastino, a passenger from Havana, leaped into the first boat lying alongside, landed, and went to his friends, one of them, Pope Tamora, borrowed forty ounces of gold, three horses, a hat, coat and servants, and Paredes, with them, went past the city gates in less than thirty minutes, with post-horses.

The mail from the steamer, in the meantime, came on shore, and among the letters were some to the Collector, and others from Gen. Campbell, our counsel at Havana, disclosing the fact that Gen. Paredes, ex-President of Mexico, had taken passage on the steamer, and directed them to look out for him.

The information came an hour too late, for the bird had flown.

We are deeply pained to learn the death of Col. Wilson, of the 12th Infantry, who was represented by the last arrival as convalescent. He died in the evening of the 12th inst. He was to have commanded the train which left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst. He was buried on the 13th inst.

Nothing further from Gen. Taylor.

#### NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Aug. 16.

At market 1200 Beef Cattle, 70 Cows and Calves, and 4400 Sheep and Lambs.

Beef Cattle.—Only about 200 head are reported from the South this week, the others from the Northern and Eastern States. Prices remain firm at from \$6 to \$9 per cwt. 300 unsold.

Cows and Calves.—Prices remain very steady at from \$13 to \$28a\$37 50, at which all at market met a ready sale.

Sheep and Lambs.—The supplies are rapidly increasing, but buyers enter the market with sufficient activity to dispose of nearly all that are offered. The unusual number on sale last week has affected prices somewhat unfavorably—the highest point reached being only \$3 50, and sales were made from that figure down to \$1 for sheep. Lambs bring 75c. to \$2 75, as in quantity. 400 left over.

Hay and Straw are both very plenty at the Scales, and at low prices. Good Long Island Timothy can be had for 62 1-2 cts. per cwt. Wheat, Oat and Rye Straw brings \$2, 37 1-2a\$2 50.

The young and beautiful princess de la Tremouille, is about to make her appearance upon the French stage. Theatricals are looking up.

**PLUMBE'S daguerrian Galleries** OF PATENT Colored Photographs at 75 Court street and 58 Hanover street, Boston; 231 Broadway, New York; 136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; 122 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Broadway, Saratoga Springs; and Dubuque, Iowa.

Awarded the Gold and Silver Medal, four first premiums and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored daguerreotype and best apparatus. Admittance free.

Likeness taken every day, without regard to the weather. Pictures taken at this unrivalled establishment on the largest plates, or in groups of any desired number, in a style of art superior to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere.

\* \* \* Premium Apparatus, Plates and Cases, supplied at lower rates than at any other place in the United States. 161f

**The Shakers' Sarsaparilla.**—THE use of Sarsaparilla as an alternative and tonic medicine, is becoming more and more extensive; and although many forms are given and recommended for preparing this root for the patient, but few, if any of them, contain a sufficient quantity of the virtues of Sarsaparilla to produce the medical effect.

The Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla made in the United Society of Shakers, is prepared with great care, and the increasing demand for it is positive proof of its good effects. It is now prescribed by many physicians, which is the best evidence that they give it the preference over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public.

The price is another advantage this Syrup has over all others; it being only about one third as much as most other preparations. Since its introduction to the public, its reputation has been constantly increasing, and its popularity extending in every direction, being recommended by the most distinguished physicians.

Sold at the BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE, 24 Ferry st., Troy. Price 75 cents per bottle.

**New Watch and Jewelry Store.**—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 6-12 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 231f VISSCHER MIX.

**MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE,** and house keepers' emporium, No. 325 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novel and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAACK.

**Boots and Shoes.**—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delavan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 317 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleeker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has heretofore attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and brogans; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times. 31f

**E. R. Liller,** DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, No. 612 Broadway, Albany. Gold and silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pens, Pencils Cases and a good assortment of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware which will be sold retail, at New York prices. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, will be repaired, made to order and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought for their full value in exchange for Goods. Albany, July 1, 1847. 321f

**Removal of W. C. Little & Co's Bookstore**—The Stock for sale at a great Discount. The subscribers have taken Messrs Townsend's large store, No. 53 State st, formerly occupied by Wilder & Bleeker, and will open the new store in a few weeks. In the interim, to avoid removing so large a stock of Books and Stationery of every description, it is offered for sale at a discount of 25 per cent.—Gentlemen contemplating to replenish their Libraries with Standard Works, London Editions, in rich bindings at barely cost, and purchasers of Books for Academies and Schools are invited to call and make selections. Many of the Cheap Publications, Novels, Pamphlets, &c., will be sold at 50 per cent discount from the printed prices. W. C. LITTLE & Co. in the Museum. 32w3

**Daguerreotype Notice.**—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic likenesses in a very variety of style, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed.

TO ARTISTS.—Canuras, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson, No. 496 Broadway, Albany. 18 1y

**Fine Green and Black Teas,** PRICES. Those who desire good Teas, and at reasonable prices, should not fail to call at the Depot of the PERKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 379 Broadway, Albany, (old No. 48 Market street.) They will sell all qualities of Green and Black Teas at twenty-five to fifty per cent cheaper than such Teas are usually sold. Their celebrated "Oolong" Black Teas at fifty cents is admitted to be as good as is sold elsewhere at six shillings, and their Young Hyson at seventy five cents is better than many sell at a dollar. A single trial will satisfy any one that such is the fact. Teas which do not give entire satisfaction, may be returned, and the money refunded. Albany, July 1. 311f

**Albany Museum,** every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A great variety of Dramatic Entertainments, consisting of Plays, Farces, Burlettas, Dances, Comic and Sentimental Singing &c, sustained by professional talent of distinguished celebrity and worth. Particulars in Bills of the day. 301f

**Eggs.**—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

**Fresh Hams,** first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

**REGALIA:**  
At the Mammoth Variety Store,  
ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c, &c, of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction 1y22 E. VAN SCHAACK, 365 Broadway.

**AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.**

DR. N. S. DEAN,

Nos. 19 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents; 6 tickets for one dollar. Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient [without resort to mineral poisons,] to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, tenders his services and medicines to the public, satisfied that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieving of their value and efficacy, are

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancers, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Fever Sores and Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Cutaneous Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Asthma, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

F. H. METZGER'S

**HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING SALOON:**  
No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

**Diplomas**—Independent Order of Rechabites. For Sale at this office. 251f

**Fine Mess Pork,** the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

**Restorative Wine Bitters.**—This valuable pectoral and corroborant remedy is admirably calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found of great value in all cases of debility, pain in the breast, loss of appetite, incipient consumption, and those truly desolating complaints peculiar to females, such as fluor albus, bearing down pains, &c. By giving to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dyspepsia or indigestion, removing acid eructions, flatulency, and other distressing concomitant symptoms. In short, they are understandingly recommended, and will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required. Put up in wine bottles. Price one dollar. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. 17

**Sugars**—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, and splendid brown sugar the cheapest yet offered in market, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

**STARCH**—Just received a fresh supply of Poland Starch; so beautifully alluded to by the poet Campbell, "Warsaw's last champion from her heights surveyed Wide o'er the field a heap of starch displayed." SMITH & PACKARD.

**Sheriff's Office,** CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, August 6th, 1847—ELECTION NOTICE. A General Election is to be held in the city and county of Albany on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next; at which time will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith annexed. OSCAR TYLER, Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } Albany, August 3, 1847  
Secretary's Office. }  
To the Sheriff of the County of Albany:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

STATE. A Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, three Canal Commissioners, and three Inspectors of State Prisons.

DISTRICT. One Senator for the Eleventh Senate District, consisting of the counties of Albany and Schenectady.

COUNTY. Also the following officers for the said county, to wit:—Four members of Assembly, one to be elected in each Assembly District.

Yours, respectfully,  
N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

**Every Mother's Book.**—The great interest manifested treated of in this book, has already exhausted the first edition. The terrors of poverty, and the prospect of a large family of children prevent many prudent people from entering the matrimonial state, but here is a work that will tell you important secrets. The author is not allowed to state in details the character of the work, but he can assure his female readers that it is universally approved of by those for whose benefit it is designed for. Letters enclosing \$1 addressed to Doct. La Croix, 56 Beaver st. Albany, will ensure the sending the book to order. 371f

A LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

**THE YANKEE BLADE,**

A Home Journal and Fireside Companion, devoted to Literature, Education, Morals, Fun, News, &c.

Published every Saturday at \$2 per annum.

This Literary and Family Journal having during the past six years, met with the most brilliant and unexpected success, numbering its subscribers by thousands, in almost every quarter of the Union,—the Publishers grateful for the many favors shown to them, have determined to make such improvements in its character, as will greatly enhance its attractiveness and value, and render it worthy of still higher applause. Its size has been greatly enlarged, and various other improvements introduced, making it one of the best and most attractive newspapers in the Union.

Among other leading features, the Blade will contain from one to four of the Richest and most Interesting Stories of the Day. Not only original, but gems of the European and American Magazines, and in all cases a preference will be shown to such as can be published entire in a single paper. In addition its columns will be stored with Popular essays by able Writers. Choice and beautiful Poems, Gleanings from New Works, Selections from Foreign Journals, Mirth-creating Sketches, "Whittlings," Jokes, Scraps, News Items, and every thing else that can give zest and piquancy to the least.

In brief, our object will be to render it an agreeable, entertaining and ever welcome Family Visitor, brimming always with instruction and Amusement, and especially desirable to the Family Circle.

MATHEWS, GOULD & Co.

Publishers, 138 1-2 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

For sale at Cooke's News Office, Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

J. A. Tuttle & Co. 116 Nassau st., wholesale agents for New York; also for sale by Huddleston & Garrett, Museum building, and at Cooke's News Depot, Broadway, Albany; L. Willard, 230 River st. and A. Smith, 197 River st., Troy.

Terms \$2 per annum, single copies 4 cents.

Messrs. GOODWIN & McKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT AND CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

HAT EMPORIUM.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction.

ALFRED GOODWIN. d10. A M McKINNEY.

ALBANY CIGAR DEPOT.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continuously on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

d10 CHARLES W. LEWIS.

**BOOTS AND SHOES,** No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, Albany.—The subscriber having removed his Boot and Shoe Store from North Pearl street to the above place, is now ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored. [d3] DAVID D. RAMSAY.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—The subscriber has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, where he intends to make to order first rate Boots and Shoes; and will warrant them to fit as well, if not better, than those of any other shop in the city. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice selection of manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he thinks will be found on trial a choice article. D. D. RAMSAY.

PICTORIAL BOOK BINDING.

New and elegant specimens of Binding for HARPER'S BIBLE and VERPLANK'S SHAKESPEARE, to which the attention of the public is solicited, at H. R. HOFFMAN'S, No. 71 state st, Albany.

**JAUNDICE BITTERS.**—These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this article in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritable and dejected temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, costive habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoids, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the bilious or digestive organs.

Prepared and sold at No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. Price 75 cts. per bottle. P. W. BARRINGER, Botanic Physician.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE

FOLLOWING RATES:

For 3 months, \$4 per square of 12 lines

" 6 " \$6 " "

" 12 " \$10 " "

PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.



**Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;**

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

**Great Spring and Summer Medicine.**

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dispepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Drops; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

**5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.**

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

**UNITED STATES OFFICER.**

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

**DYSPEPSIA.**

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

**GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.**

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. DMOORE.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

**OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.**

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

Albany, April 2, 1846.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State St. Boston; 105 South Pearl St, Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

**Albany Cigar Depot.** Corner of Green and Hudson sts. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe, Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

CHARLES W. LEWIS

**Gentlemen's Hats.** Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3 Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

**D. Harris, Jr.,** Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper Hangings, Borders, Curtain papers, Fireboard Plates, Paper Boxes, and paper box materials. A large stock of everything in his line of business kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, at the large Warehouse No. 8 Green St Albany.

N. B. County Merchants, and Dealers in our line of business, will find it to their advantage to call, before purchasing elsewhere new styles constantly receiving.

**Wanted:** A boy to do errands &c., in a Printing Office, for which a liberal compensation will be given. None need apply unless of good moral character, apply at this office.

C. KILLMER.

**Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills:**

The ALPHA and OMEGA of Medicines!



THE reputation of these truly celebrated Pills have now spread over the vast extent of our country, until their virtues are every where known and appreciated: while the many astonishing cures which they have and are constantly achieving, has attracted the attention of our most intelligent citizens, and numbers of the Medical Profession have come forward and endorsed them the CONQUERORS of Disease. These truly vegetable extract pills, as a family cathartic, are unequalled, being destitute of all mineral medicines. They can be administered at all times and under all circumstances with the happiest results and with the fullest assurance that a cure is certain to follow, if a cure be possible. OTHER Sugar Coated Pills have recently been circulated throughout city and country but as they are composed of injurious medicines, and made by a set of unprincipled adventurers, destitute of all medical knowledge, a discerning public will deal out to them that silent rebuke which their consummate ignorance so richly merits.

Herrick's Pills sell for 25 cents per Box. Each box contains 30 Pills—2 and 3 being an ordinary dose.

**HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT.****THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY**

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Corda, Sore Throat, Quinzy, Croup, Stiff Joints, Struck Sinews, Ague in the Breast and Face, Toothache, Frozen Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Perished Limbs, and wherever an external application is needed. The rapidity with which this

**WONDER WORKING MEDICINE**

Cures the worst cases of the above diseases, and has attracted the ADMIRATION of the world. That all may avail themselves of the use of this blessing to humanity, the Doct. has put the price at 25 cents. Each bottle has the Doct's name blown in the glass, and enveloped in a cut of a diseased spine, accompanied with full directions.

**DR. HERRICK'S****VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS**

put up in boxes, accompanied with directions, and sell for 25 cents. Each box will make half a gallon.

Also, those suffering from pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back, also Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., will find a friend in the use of

**DR. HERRICK'S****GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.**

Spread on fine kid leather, will wear from one to six months. Price only 15 3/4 cents, and are taking the place of all other plasters, and are considered the best and cheapest plaster now in use.

If Pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, 52 State street, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

**SCALES.**

Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform Scales, Scales, Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, made any size required.

Double beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes.

Single beam " 2 sizes.

Common beam " 4 sizes.

Brass beam " for Druggists' and

Grocers' use.

Patent Ballances, &c. All of which are graduated

to either American or foreign weight

and ready boxed for shipping. Persons

in want of Scales will find it to

their advantage to call and examine

the large assortment on hand and for

sale at his Depot, 114 Front street, corner of Wall, New-York, or at

the manufactory at Lansingburgh. For sale by

HUMPHREY & LANSING, No. 63 State street, Albany

**ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURERS.**

DANIEL L. WEAVER would inform the citizens of Albany, that if in want of a good article of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasol-lets or Sun Shades, that he is ready to please his friends at his manufactory, No. 62 Green street, next to the Baptist church. The work and price suit the times so well, that it is to be hoped they will encourage industry at home.

Repairing and re-covering done neat and cheap, at the shortest notice.

Wholesale for dresses kept constantly on hand.

WILLIAM J. PACKARD,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

No. 38 Washington-street, Albany.

Imitation of Woods, Marbles, Gilding, Glazing, &c.

**The New York Reformer, Son of Temperance, and Voice of Truth,**

is published every Saturday, at No. 9 Commercial Buildings, Albany,

TERMS—(one dollar in advance.)

As the REFORMER will only be forwarded to subscribers upon the receipt of the subscription money, the obligation of the Agent or Canvasser may be considered as assumed by the Publishers when the paper is regularly received by the mail; until which subscribers will hold the Canvasser responsible.

All communications must be addressed to J. ABBOTT.

**ALBANY AGENCY DEPOT****OF VEGETABLE MEDICINES, &c.**

Constantly at retail,  
DOCT. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, Lozenges, Tonic Bitters, Sciatic Liniment and Royal Galbanum Strengthening Plaster.  
A. Sherman's Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster.  
R. B. Folger's Olosonian.  
Griffin's Rail Road Pill and Lion of the day.  
Pinner's Family Pill.  
Brandreth Vegetable Pill.  
Grafenbourg Company's Vegetable Pill.  
J. B. Hibbard's Family Medicines and Worm Physic.  
Porter's Dysentary and Diarrhea, certain remedy.  
Sam'l Lee's Windham Pills.  
TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.  
J. Durkie's Green Mountain O. Ointment.  
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.  
Davis' Rheumatism Paste and Magical Pain Extractor, Sticking Salve and Spirits of Soap.  
B. F. Fahnestock and Co's Vermifuge.  
A. Cooley's Vegetable Elixer, or Cough Drops.  
Sir John Hill's Balsam of Honey.  
P. R. Hulbert's Botanic Cough Elixer, with a variety of other medicines, too numerous to mention.

JAMES F. WHITNEY,  
No 190 & 200 Water st., State Basin.

**C. KILLMER,**

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY,

AND OFFICE OF

THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.

**BOOK PRINTING.**

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

**PAMPHLETS.**

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

**CARD PRINTING.**

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

**BILLETS,**

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

**CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.**

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

**SHOP AND FANCY BILLS,**

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

**BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS,**

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

**MUFFS AND ROBES—At No. 3 Exchange.**

Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of

MUFFS—Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Grisley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinchella Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jenett and Coney.

ROBES—Trimmed: Martin, Jenett, Wolf and Coon. Untrimmed: No. 1 Buffalo Robes. No. 1 extra assorted do. Indian tanned do.

GLOVES—Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies' Otter and Musk Riding Gloves.

CAPS—Otter, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Boas, silk Plush, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet.

Also, Bows, Neck Ties, Umbrellas and Canes, which are offered to the public at a small advance. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODWIN & McKINNY, 3 Exchange.

## Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



N.Y.



Ohio.



Mich.



W.T.

## NEW AGENTS.

Bro. JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City.  
 " WM. R. McCALL, Marshall, Michigan.  
 " JAMES HOLMES, Akron, Ohio.  
 " APPELBY, Ohio City, Ohio.  
 " A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 " J. L. TILLMAN, Medina, N. Y.  
 " JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, Ohio.  
 " CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 " G. J. WEBB, " "

## MECHANICS MUTUAL PROTECTION.

A number of members of the Annual Convention have been suggesting to us the propriety of an extra session. The G. Protector, Secretary and Treasurer can do so. There seems to be a necessity for such an assembly if it could be held without too much expense. Our Union is now spreading abroad apace and a sacred and mutual spirit of good will and a perfect confidence must be more and more cultivated. Without a most perfect organization and a mutual understanding, we cannot do so much good. With confidence, truth, honor, and a brotherly union, an influence might be for our mechanics will be the result. We think that it would be a good plan for Protections nearly connected together to meet and hold conversations—talk over matters and get intimately acquainted. Let there be a rivalry in good. Let there be a rivalry in acquiring useful knowledge, and above all, let there be a rivalry in drawing closer the bonds of affection and unity among mechanics.

We will be able to give an account of the opening of Jersey City Protection next week. Also of the New York Mechanics' Literary Club.

Br. James S. Huyler, D. G. P. has returned from Bridgeport, Ct., with a glowing account of the first ground being broken in glorious old New England, by the Mechanics' Mutual Protection. No. 1, Bridgeport, Ct., was opened on the evening of the 20th.—Eleven were initiated—first rate men, mechanics truly—and there is a hope of grand returns from that quarter. The officers installed are, H. A. Sutton, S. P.; W. J. Remer, J. P.; A. C. Godfrey, R. S.; LeGrand Parrit, F. S.; O. B. Nichols, T.

R. MACFARLANE, P. G. S.

New York Sci. Am.

## ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

In many, if not most, of the regiments of our army, there is to be found a sort of officer who is a privileged oddity,—who takes liberties with all his brethren of the mess with impunity, and who pockets every thing short of a blow with the best possible humor. In general, the individuals of this description are designated in the mess room vocabulary, "Good tempered old stagers," and "Old Stickers," meaning thereby, that they can "go at the bottle;" and "stick at the table" till "all's blue."

One of these, a quartermaster of infantry, with a nose of the genuine Bardolph complexion, a rosy and eternal smile, a short figure, and a big head, having dined with a party of brother officers at the "Three Cups," Harwich—the day on which his regiment marched into the barracks of that town—was in the best possible humor, so much so, that he gave the bottle no rest until about eleven o'clock, and became glorious, just as the company broke up—right or wrong he would go along with three of the youngest subalterns to ramble by the sea-side in the moon-shine, having been, "so long i' the sun." They permitted him reluctantly; perhaps, indeed, because they could not prevent him, but when the party got down to the place, where passengers and goods are generally embarked, the quartermaster became totally overpowered, and sank senseless into a snore. The officers whom he accompanied could not think of carrying his corpus back to the inn; nor were there many persons near whom they could employ for the purpose, one of them opened the door of a private carriage which stood near, unshipped from its wheels—ready for embarkation, and in a moment the sleeper was bundled into it, where he was left to repose with the door fast shut upon him.

Next morning at day break (about 3 o'clock) the coach, with all its contents was put on board the Harwich packet, and stowed away at the very bottom of the hold; in half an hour after this the vessel put to sea.

For the whole of the day the packet had a brisk breeze, and at midnight was a good hundred miles away

from Harwich; a dead calm set in. It was a beautiful night in July and the passengers were not all gone to bed, some walked the deck, and others sat below at cards, every thing was silent except the rattling of the ropes as the ship yielded to the smooth and gentle swell of the sleeping North Sea. About this time the quartermaster, it is supposed, awoke; at least he had not been heard before to utter his complain's, probably from the bustle consequent in the managing of the vessel in a stiff breeze. However, it was at this time that his buried and cracked voice fell upon the ears of the crew, and for about 20 minutes the panick it created is indelible. The whist company in the cabin at first thought it was one of the sailors in a chest, and called the captain, who declared he had been that moment examining into the cause of the unearthly sounds, and had mustered his crew, all of whom were on deck, as much astonished as he was,—nay more so, for one of them, a Welchman, felt convinced that the voice proceeded from the speaking trumpet of the ghost of David Jones, his former ship mate, 'who had died in ill will with him.'

'Halo—o—o—o!'—'Murder!' now arose upon all ears, as if the voice was at the bottom of the sea. The Welchman fell upon his knees and begged forgiveness of his injured and departed friend, David Jones; the rest of the crew caught a slight tinge of his fears, and paced about in couples to and fro; some declaring that it was below the rudder, and others that it was at the mast head. The passengers one and all, hurried on deck, in short, none on board, not even the captain and the oldest seamen, were free from alarm, for they had searched every habitable place in the vessel without discovering the cause of their terrors; and the hold, it was evident, could not have contained any extra rat, it was so crammed with luggage &c.

'Let me out you d—d rascals! let me out—let me out I say!' screamed the voice with increased vigor.—These exclamations the Welchman declared were addressed to the devils, that they were tormenting his deceased David; and he uttered a fervent prayer for the peace of the wandering and unhappy soul, but a different idea was awakened in the mind of the captain by the words 'let me out!'—

'There is something packed up in the hold,' exclaimed he; and instantly ordering the men to follow him down, all began to remove the upper layer of articles, which being done the voice became louder and more distinct.

'Where are you? bawled the captain.

'I'm here in the coach, d—n you answered the quartermaster.'

The mystery was now solved, and the Welchman made easy; but no one could imagine how a human being could have got into the carriage. However satisfaction on this point was not to be waited for, so the men fell to work, and after half an hour's hard exertions succeeded in disencumbering the vehicle. They then proceeded to unpack the quartermaster, whose astonishment amounted almost to madness, when he found that he had not only been confined to a coach, but in a ship, and the said ship was then in the middle of the German Ocean.

It was impossible to put back to Harwich, so no remedy was left the fat gentleman but to proceed to the end of the voyage, and to take passage back from Harwich as soon as possible. This was bad enough, but his hopes of an early return were almost destroyed by the setting in of adverse winds which kept the vessel beating about in a most bile-brewing and stomach stirring ocean, for ten days and nights; during which time, when not sea sick, the quartermaster was employed in profoundly meditating how he could have got into the coach, and even after having taken the opinion of the captain, the crew and all the passengers, upon the matter, he felt himself as much in the dark as ever. The first thing he could recollect of 'the land he had left,' was that he had dined and wine at the 'Three Cups,' what followed was chaos.

But the worst of the affair, decidedly was that the day on which he was put to sea was the 22d of the month, and as it was impossible for him to make his appearance with his regiment on the 24th he knew he must, as a matter of course, be reported 'Absent without leave,' at head quarters and would most probably be suspended. This reflection was even worse than the other to the qta, master, though the rough sea had almost brought his heart up. However, he had great hopes of being able to join his regiment on the 10th of the following month, the next return day, and by due application he thought he might contrive to prevent supersession.—Ten days of this time was, however, consumed before he set foot on German shore and then only half of his excursion was over; all his hopes rested upon a quick passage to Harwich.

This, however, the Fates denied him for having drawn on the agent, got the cash, engaged his passage to England, laid in sea stock, and all things necessary,

the packet, just as she was leaving Harwich, was run a foul of by a five hundred ton ship, and so much injured that she was obliged to put back, and the unfortunate quartermaster was compelled to wait a fortnight for another opportunity, of returning to England. He was now delayed beyond the 10th, return day but beyond the 24, and when he did arrive, he found that he had been not only superseded by the commander-in-chief, but considered dead by all his friends and relations.

However, on personally applying for reinstatement, he obtained it, and once more joined his old corps at Harwich, where he many a night amused the mess with the recital of his trip to sea in the coach, which was always given with effect when he was half seas over.—*Military Sketch Book.*

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